NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL REVENUE AGENTS DISMISSED. MR. EVANS TAKING THE MANAGEMENT INTO HIS OWN HANDS-

[RY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, June 18 .- The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue having taken the reins, has announced his purpose to drive. He has ordered the removal of four of the thirty-five special revenue agents, and, it is said, will remove two more very soon. Some of the removals as well as some of the appointments will be sharply criticised. The Commissioner says that the reports of the chief special agent and the chief clerk of the Bureau show that the dismissed officials are not as efficient as they should be, do not possess aptitude for their duties, etc. The dismissed officials are C. W. Eldridge, of Boston; Gustave Clemens, of Illinois; Q. P. Daniels, of Cincinnati, and M. H.

Creager, of Michigan. Mr. Eldridge has been in the Internal Revenue Service about eighteen years and is said by his friends to be a faithful and efficient officer. His successor is Charles M. Horton, who is said to have recommended for the place by ex-Bristow, the Secretary of Secretary Navy, ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, Mr. Blaine. He was in the Internal Revenue Service, and Mr. Evans speaks very highly of him. On the contrary, it is asserted by reputable men who claim to know about Mr. Horton, that he was dismissed from the service Commissioner Raum several years ago on account of grave charges which were sustained. The successor of Mr. Cremens is A. H. Clark, of Hopkinsville, Ky., the home committee of eighteen. of Commissioner Evans. Mr. Clark is said to be an excellent man, a personal friend of Mr. Evans and a member of the Kentucky Legislature.

successor of Mr. Daniels is Dr. D. W. Voyles, of Indiana, a physician, who is also said to be "an excellent man," but one who is without experience in the Revenue Service. The successor of M. H. Creager is J. A. Ray, Wellington, Kansas, Commissioner Evans says that none of the Kansas Senators or Representatives recommended the appointment of Mr. Ray, whom he personally knows to be an efficient and taithful man. On the other hand, it is asserted by trustworthy persons, who claim to the facts, that Mr. Kay, who removed from Kentucky to Kansas quite recently, was dismissed from his place as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in Kentucky for neglect of duty. There is a rumor that of the other two removals contemplated one is General F. D. Sewall, of Maine, the efficient chief of the division of special agents. This rumor appears almost incredible, but Commissioner Evans appears to be a man of very positive disposition.

THE STAR ROUTE CASES. RERDELL WITHDRAWS HIS PLEA AND GORS FREE-

THE KELLOGG AND BRADY CASES. WASHINGTON, June 18 .- In the Criminal Court this morning, Montford C. Rerdell appeared, accompanied by Messrs. Merrick and Ker. Judge Wylie asked Rerdell if he desired to withdraw his plea of guilty of conspiracy in the Star Route case. Rerdell answered

in the affirmative. Under the circumstances," said Judge Wylie, "the Court has no hesitation in allowing that to be done. One man cannot be guilty of a conspiracy. The jury has acquitted the others and that is enough." Mr. Merrick-The Government enters a nolle proc.

The Court directed the clerk to enter the nolle pros.,

and Rerdell left the room. After the organization of the juries for the June term Mr. Ker called up the case against William Pitt Kellogg, charged with receiving money in connection with a mail contract, while in the United States Schate. Mr. Ker said he understood that Mr. Kellogg was under bail. William A. Cook asked permission to disputch a mes senger for Mr. Kellogg, who was with his counsel,

niel Wilson. The request was granted. Mr. Ker then called up the two cases against Thomas J. Brady, charging him with receiving money while Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in consideration for increasing certain mail service. Mr. Ker said that ball had not been furnished in these cases, and asked for a process to bring General Brady into ceuri. Judge Wylle replied that Mr. Ker could have the process if be

nted it, and the Court would make it returnable to Mr. Wilson came into Court and said that Mr. Kellogg would waive the reading of the indictment in his case and proposed to file certain pleas in abatement. Judge Wille replied that Mr. Kellogg must waive the reading of the indictment in person. Mr. Kellogg appeared and did this, Mr. Wilson then presented his pleas. One of them attacks the construction of the Grand Jury that found the indictment. Another plea raises the point that the orders of the Court were disregarded in the failure to return an indictment corresponding with the presentent. orders of the Cours were disregarded in the failure to return an indetenent corresponding with the presentment. Others complain of Mr. Ker's presence in the Grand Jury room and his participation in the deliberations of the Grand Jury. "The whole thing is to the effect that we filled up the jury," said Mr. Ker to a reporter. At his request Judge Wylie fixed saturday next for hearing argument upon the picas. A. B. Williama, for General Brady, asked that the warrant ordered to Issue in that case be withdrawn, starting that General Brady was already under \$50,000 ball, in the untried and original star Route indicament. The Court and that bail was necessary in this case, but consented to withhold the warrant upon hir. Williams's promise to cause General Brady's attendance in court to-morrow.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A CADET ENGINEER. WASHINGTON, June 18 .- Captain John Irwin. commanding the Mare Island Navy Yard, reports to the Navy Department the circumstances attending the dis-appearance of Cadet Engineer C. E. Belden on the after-noon of May 13. He had resigned, to take effect December 31, 1883, and was studying civil engineering and assaying in San Francisco. He had paid his tuition for one year in advance, and his board for about one week in advance. On the afternoon of May 13 he left his boarding house and was last seen by a friend in Geary-st, since which the most difficent search has failed to st., since which the most different search has tabled to discover his whereabouts. Captain Irwin says Belden took no diothing with him save what he had on, and so far as can be learned, only little money, as \$12 in can and a draft for \$39 to his order, but unindersed by him, were found in his room, as also his overcost. Captain Irwin says further that Belden never used intextenting liquors, and had no extravagant habits. The case has been pinced in the hands of the leading detective agency in Sax Francisco, and every effort is being made to unravel the mystery.

DELIVERY OF TROPICAL FRUIT. WASHINGTON, June 18.-The Treasury Department has issued the following circular in regard

to the delivery of tropical fruit:

The Department's circular of April 26, 1876, authorizes, on the deposit with the Collector of Customs of a sum equal to double the amount of estimated duties on tropical fruit contained in vessels arriving within a district, the issue of a special permit for the landing of the merchandise prior to the carry of the vessel. After July 1, such deposit can no longer be made as regards some tropical fruit, for the reason that duties thereon will be 10 longer payable. No good reason exists why the change in the law should lead to any material change in the practice in regard to the delivery of such fruit, and the regulations upon the subject, therefore, may be considered as applicable to importations thereof after July 1, with the exception that no deposit of duties will be required on merchandise embraced in the free list. to the delivery of tropical fruit:

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, June 18 .- In the month of May there arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, ten, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New-Orleans, New-York, Passamaqueddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco, 110,148 passengers, of whom 99,601 were immigrants. Of this total number of immigrants, there arrived from England and Wales 13,443; Ireland, 15,169; Scotland, 4,383; Austria, 1.668; Belgium, 373; Benemia, 1,404; A.583; Austra, 1.695; Beignin, 373; Bohema, 1.484; Deumark, 1.743; France, 455; Germany, 29,787; Hun-rary, 856; Italy, 7.276; Netherlands, 1.068; Norway, 4.598; Russia, 382; Poland, 183; Sweden, 6.801; Switzerland, 2.080; Dominion et Canada, 6.922; and from all other constries, 710. The total number of im-migrants arrived in the ensuma districts named from the principal foreign countries in the eleven months ended May 31, 1883, was 517,290, as against 685,636 for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, June 18.—Upon the recom-endation of the Academic Board, Cadet Harry E. Wilkins, fourth class United States Military Academy, has een turned back to join the next succeeding class. The resignation of Cadet John H. Walsh, fourth-class United es Military Academy, has been accepted by the Secretary of War. Second Lieutenant Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engineers (recently transferred from the Fifth Artillery) has been ordered to proceed to Willett's Point, New-York, and report in person to the commanding officer of the Engineer Battalion for duty with the bat-

as been ordered to proceed to Wilett's Point, ork, and report in person to the commanding of the Engineer Battalton for duty with the battern of Captain George E. Belkmap to commanding associat, Fla., Navy Yard, have been revoked, and to-day ordered as Captain of the Norfolk, Va., fard. Captain R. L. Phytatan was to-day ordered himself in readiness to command the Trenten minuself in readiness to command the Trenten minuself in readiness to commond the Trenten minusel The orders of Captain George E. Belknap to command the Pensacola, Fla., Navy Yard, have been revoked, and the Pensaccia, Fis., Navy Yard, have been revoked, and he was to-day ordered as Captain of the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard. Captain R. L. Phytnian was to-day ordered to hold hinself in readiness to command the Trenten, and Commander James O. Kane Ordered as Inspector of the Fifteenth Lighthouse District. Easign Ernest Wilkinson has been ordered to temporary duty in connection while the United States Geological survey at Buttle, Col., and on completion of this duty to return and resume his present duties. Eusign John Gibsen has been deligated from the Ranger and granted three munits leave of business.

ard—Commodore S. R. Franklin, president; Captain L. Kimberly, Captain D. B. Harmony and Communder N. McNair. Retiring Board—Rear Admiral John L. rden, president; Captain L. A. Kimberly, Captain D. Harmony, Medical Director F. M. Grinnell and Medinapector D. Kindleberger, J. C. Dulin to be recorder not boards.

or both boards.

The Juniata salied from Singah. Persia, May 7 for B der, Abbas and Karochi on the way to Bombay. All v

on board.

The Vandalla was signalled of Cape Henry this moraing bound in. She sailed from New-York on June 7 for
Hayti, to look after American interests there. Her return at such an early day leads to the impression that
she must have been disabled at sea and has returned
without having reached her destination.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Monday, June 18, 1883. NEW NATIONAL BANKS.-The Controller of the Cur. rency has authorized the First National Bank of Aber-deen, D. T., with a capital of \$50,000, and the First National Bank of Palmyra, Mo., with a capital of \$55, 500, to be the book of Palmyra, Mo., with a capital of \$55,

WOMEN CLERKS DISCHARGED.-Fifteen women clerks were to-day discharged from the Topographical Bu. can of the Post Office Department.

Titles Approved.-The Attorney-General has approved the title to the sites selected for the new public buildings at Rochester, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Seranton, Penn.; Erie, Penn., and Minneapolis, Minn.

CONSUL AT ZANZIBAR.-The President has appointed Frederic M. Cheney, of Massachusetts, to be United States Cousul at Zauzibar.

NICKERSON PROBABLY GOING WEST.-It is believed at the War Department that the report published this morning to the effect that Major Nickerson was seen in St. Louis last week is true. War Department official think that he is making his way to the Pacific coast.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

THE PLAN TO BE CONSIDERED TO-NIGHT.

The report of the Committee of Eighteen Republicans appointed to provide a satisfactory plan for the reorganization of the party in this city will be considered to-night by the Republican Central Con Edward Mitchell, chairman of the Committee of Eighteen, will present its report to the Executive Committee of the Central Organization, which meets in advance of the full committee. There appears to be no difference of opinion among the members of the Executive Committee in regard to the adoption of the pian. Ther are in favor of it, and Colonel C.S. Spencer, the chairman of the Executive Committee, will make a speech to that effect when he presents the report to the full com-

There is some difference of opinion as to when the plan should go into effect. It was printed in the newspapers, on the authority of the secretary of the Committee of Eighteen, that that committee agreed upon the first three Tuesdays in September as the time when the re-enrollment of the voters should take place, and that the members of Assembly and probably other can-didates would be nominated under the new plan. According to other members of the Committee of Eighteen, the time for the re-euroliment to go into effect was not fixed, and that this will be settled by the Central Com-

mittee probably to-night. WHEN THE PLAN SHOULD GO INTO EFFECT. Edward Mitchell, chairman of the Committee of Eighteen, said yesterday, in answer to inquiries on this subject: "I saw the statement in the newspapers that the re-enrollment was fixed for the first three Tuesdays in September, but that was a mistake on the part of the secretary of the meeting. The Committee of Eighteen was nearly quantimous on every other point, and rather than have a minority report—the matter no being deemed essential-it was agreed to leave the dates blank and allow them to be filled in by the Central Com mittee. That will be done, probably, to-night. I think the Central Committee will agree to the report. re-enrollment was to take place before election it would dispose of the Central Committee. members of that

the members of that organization in blot object to going out before the end of the year, when the terms for which they were elected will expire. A concession may have to be made on that account."

John J. O'Brien, chairman of the Cea teal Committee, referring to the same subject, sant: "I think the time fixed for the re-caroliment of voters was the first three Tuesdays after the election. Soptember would be a poor month for that work because so many Republicans are away from the city at that time. Immediately after the election would be a good time because everybody is then interested in the subject, and the re-caroliment would be much larger. I don't think the plan can well be put into effect in time for the election this year."

"But, will not there be disastisfaction if everything goes on as before!"

"Measures will be taken to satisfy all shades of the party in electing delegates, making nominations, etc."

CONVENTIONS LIKELY TO BE HELD FARLY. Another Republican expressed his opinion the subject as follows: "The elections year will not be very important; but saide from that I do not see how we can carry out the reor gammation plan in time for the conventions. The State Convention to membrate a Secretary of State, Conte Convention to nominate a Secretary ller, Alterney-General, State Engineer troller, Altorney-contrat, state and State Treasurer will probably be held early. That will be done in order to give time for a thorough cavass of the State, and to remove the effect of the contest of last year. I believe that convention will be held as early as the first week in September. Delegates, you see, will have to be chosen in August, Many of the leading Republicans interested in this reorganization leading Republicans interested in this reorganization. see, will have to be chosen in August. Many of the leading Republicans interested in this reorganization scheme will not return to the city until the last of September. Hence it will be impossible to have it go into effect in time for the State Convention."

"How about local nominations!"

"They will not be made as early, but they cannot be delayed to wait the reorganization. We have to elect a

"How about local nominations?"

"They will not be made so early, but they connot be delayed to wait the reorganization. We have to elect a Register, and two Supreme Court and two Marine Court Judges. The nominations for Judges will undoubtedly be the very best that can be made. The character of the Democratic hominess in recent years for these important offices has been such as to make it easy this year to elect good Republicans. The nominations for State Senators and Assemblymen are usually made very late, but I think the party has suffered on that account. The same has been trie of the city ticket. If experience teaches anything, the nominations will be made three or four weeks before the election. Everybedy seems anxious to name good men, and the prospects of success are remarkably good."

"Will the Democrats united"
"I do not believe they will. Hubert O. Thompson, who has been instrumental in making the 'deals' with Tammany in his own interest, finds toat his assertates begin to distrust him. They are all disquated at the loss of the epicndia opportunity they had last year to win a victory over Tammany. Since the latter defeated the confirmation of the Governor's nominoes the changes of a union this year have been poor. Still, it will not do for Republicans to relie on Democratic dissensions. Ex-Congressman James O'Bries, and some other leading Democrats are said to have in contemplation a citizens movement. If O'Erien carries out his purpose be can seriously weaken the County Democracy and Tammapy."

A DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, June 18 .- The Governor yesterday commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of Joshua Gifford, of Oswego County, who was sentenced by Judge Vann to be hanged at Oswego this week Friday fer the murder of his wife. Gifford killed his wife on January 1, 1883, by repeated blows upon her head with an iron poker and a stick of stove-wood. In his memorandum the Governor says:

randum the Governor says:

The convict is seveniy-seven years of age, and up to his arrest had maintained a good character. A number of years previous to his erms he married the woman whom he killed. It was shown at the trial that they had not lived happily together: that they had frequently quarrelled and had once separated. To constitute his act murder in the first degree it was necessary that it should have been committed from a deliberate and premeditated design. The deliberation and premeditation which are indispensable elements of this orime could only have been inferred from certain facts which were proved. Upon a careful consideration of such facts they appear to be entirely consistent with the theory that the homide was committed intentionally but without deliberation or premeditation. This defices murder in the second degree, which is punishable by imprisonment during life. The verdied of a jury in such a case should not be lightly questioned or impeached. The doubt this raised, the advanced age of the convict, his previous good character and fair standing in the community, the almost universal sentiment of his neighbors in favor of his convict, his previous good character and fair standing in the community, the almost universal sentiment of his neighbors in favor of his convict, his previous good character and fair standing in the community, the good character and raif standing in the community, the aimose universal sentiment of his neighbors in favor of his commutation and the expressed opinion of the Judge who heard the evidence and promoticed the sentence that the purishment of death should not be inflicted, have induced me to commute the sentence.

VISITORS AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 18 .- The hotels opened on Saturday and many arrivals were registered by nightfall. The trains of the New Jersey Southern Rail way were crowded yesterday, both coming and going. The Plymouth Rock brought down about 600 passengers, who liberally patronized the small restaurants which cover " Helmbold Block," and the beer-shed on the cover "Heimbold Block," and the beer-sade on the bluff north of the Ocean Pier. There were a few of the pleasure-seekers who were foolish enough to ry bathing, but they were giad shough to leave the water, as the cool breezes made a bath anything but pleasant.

In the afternoon Ocean-ave, was crewded with fine equippegs. A borse attacked to a large degeart caused considerable excitement by running away and throwing a young lady and her attendant into the roadway. The only damage was a broken harness strap and a crushed review pounct.

JOHN DEVOY FOUND GUILTY.

RECOMMENDED TO THE JUDGE'S MERCY. SENTENCE TO BE PASSED TO DAY-MR. BELMONT'S WISHES IN THE MATTER.

The trial of the case of the people against John Devoy, the editor of The Irish Nation, was brought to a conclusion in Part II of the Court of General Ses sions yesterday. Devoy was indicted for criminal libel against August Belmont in charging him with having flagrantly violated a trust as banker in connection with the Fenian funds in 1865, and with having resorted to jugglery and deceit to avoid payment of the money to the persons who were entitled to it. The trial occupied four days of last week.

JUDGE COWING'S CHARGE TO THE JURY. After opening Court yesterday foreneou Judge Cowing charged the jury. He said he had entered upon the trial of the case, as he was sure the jury had with a determination that perfect justice should be done. He called attention to the fact that a question of nationality had been brought into the case, and he wished the jury to disabuse their minds wholly of this element. It was not the ques-tion whether or not Ireland should be free, or whether or not England was an oppressor, but simply whether he criminal laws of this State had been violated in the publication of the newspaper article which was alleged to be libellous. The case was peculiar in this respect, that it was one of the class in which, under the Constituion of the United States, the jury were the sole judges of the law and the facts. Therefore, whatever he would ay would be simply advisory, bus believing that he knew more about the law of libel than they, he hoped hey would give respectful consideration to what he should say. He read the section of the new Criminal Code relating to libel and described it as merely a reiteration of what had been the common law before the statute was passed. The object of punishment for the crime was not wholly to protect the reputations of citiz but to prevent publications that led to a breach of the peace. In order to make out their case the people were required to prove first the fact of the publication; see ond, that it was not a privileged communication; and toird, that it was a malicious publication. On the first point it was conceded by the, defendant that he had composed, printed and published the alleged libellous article. The prosecution had proved that an employe of Mr. Belmont had bought a copy of the newspaper, and this fact proved promulgation so far as the law was con-corned as completely as if a thousand copies had been sold. If the article tended to injure the business or general reputation of Mr. Belmont it was libelleus. As ic the question of malice, the word was not to be taken in the usual sense in which it was used in the ver-nacular. If the act of publishing it was done inten-tionally and for a wrongful end it was done with malice, which did not necessarily include either hatred or ill-will. If the article had been a privileged communication this fact would rebut the presumption of mailee, but he would charge that the article in question was not a privileged communication.

WHAT THE DEFENCE HAD TO DO. In order to make a defence against the prosecution, the Judge continued, it would be necessary for the defeudant to prove that the article was true, and was pub-

placed from good motives and for a justifiable end. To establish this the defence introduced the papers in the long course of litigation that preceded the publication of the article, which, it was alleged, proved the truth of the charges in the article. He would, however, call attention to the fact that the people asserted that the decision of a Brooklyn court had, if not justified Mr. Belmont, at least exonerated him from all liability. But the defendant would not be absolved by proving

the truth of the article alone; he must also show bis motives were good and that his ends were justifiable. "The article," said Judge Cowing, "it is conceded, was written by the defendant on the occasion of Mr. Belmont's son running for Congress. If I remember the testimony, it was for the purpose of defeating his nomination or election. That was his motive if I noderstand him correctly. Did the occasion—did the motive which actuated him—justify him in publishing that article? What was to be gained? As I understand him, it was that certain moneys should be paid over to O'Mahoney. In my opinion Mr. Belmost is not a public many he is a private citizen, and the people claim that if these motives can be adduced as a justification for printing the libelious matter in this case, then in overy case where money is owing, the printing press may be brought in as a new motive power for the collection of debts. mont's son running for Congress. If I remember the

Judge Cowing delivered his charge standing. Among his most interested bearers was Mr. Belmort, who sat in the front row of lawyers just outside the bar. After a seen given, the jury withdrew from the They had been out half an hour when Judge Cowing re called them. One of the jurors had sent to him a request for a law book. The decision of the Court of Apfor a law book. The decision of the Court of Appea's in the civil sait brought by O'Mahoney reversing an order of Judge McCana, and ordering the money in the hands of Receiver Barr to be returned to Belment & Co., had been referred to frequently in the progress of the trial, and it was evident that the jury were cirious to learn more of this feature of the curious compilications that grew out of the effect of the American Fentans to help the suffering patriots in Dubin eighteen years ago. Judge Cowing stated that they might sak him any questions they chose, but he could not give them the book. Thereupon one of the jurors rose and asked whether the jury might oring in a verdict with a recommendation. Judge Cowing replied, "Cerialidy," and the spectators at once guessed what the vertical would be.

THE VERDICE. An hour and ten misutes after the jury had left the box they returned, and the foreman announced the ver-diet: "We find John Devoy guilty, and recommend him to the extreme clowency of the Court." Mr. Devey took a position at the bar heside his counsel, Colonel Spencer, who, addressing the Court, said that if his Honor was not prepared to act on the verdict at once, and would leave time for consultation and reflection, he would request that his client be permitted to go at liberty notil such a time as scatence should be passed Assistant District-Attorney Pellows said that the de-

fendant was entitled to two days before sentence, and fendant was catthed by the analysis the people would interpose an objection if the time were asked for.

Colonel Spencer-Under all the circumstances, then, we ask for two days' time.

Judge Cowing-The defendant is entitled to his two days. So har as I am concerned. I am as ready now as

ever I shall be.
After another consultation with his client, Colonel Spencer said that the defendant preferred to have the

THE QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT.

Mr Bangs On the question of the punishment to be inflicted on Mr. Devoy, who has been convicted of the crime of libel, I wish to say a few words in behalf of Mr. Belmont, the individual who has suffered. There have been many references by counsel on the other side during this trial to my being here as private counsel to Mr. Belmont. In saying what I do now as his private counsel Belmont in saying what i do now as his private counsel I speak only as his mouthplees find not as his advisor, prompter or inspirer. He desires to say that he has had no forther object in this action, nor has he had any other in the trial and proaccution of this complaint, than it aubmit to a jury of his fellow-citizens whether he was guilty or not of the infamous crume charged against him. Having obtained the verdict of a highly respectable jury on perfectly clear evidence; having thoroughly vindicated hunself by the proof and the verdict; having established a character beyond question or reproach, it is not his desire that the defendant should now receive any further punishment than is involved in the conviction of the publica-

tion or represent it is not his desire that the defendant should now receive any further punishment than is larolved in the conviction of the publication of a most atroctous faischood. And so far as it is proper to join in the recommendation of the jury, he joins in said seconds it.

Colouel Spancer—As I consider the verdict of the jury, recommending the defendant to the extreme clemetry of the Court, it is an impression on their part that while he is technically guilty of the offence, he acted with a pure and honorable motive. I don't believe that a man on that jury believes that John Devoy malictonsity wrote a word that he did not believe to be true.

Mr. Bangs—Mr. Devoy is found guilty by the jury of the offence charged in the indictment—the publication of a malicious linel without justification. Mr. Belimont does not wish the penalty for libel to be imposed.

Judge Cowing—I think I fully understand the position of the parties. Now that the matter has been disposed of, I must say that I do not see how the jury could have found otherwise than they did. I think the verdict was a proper one. Instead of passing sentence this morning I will take time to consider wast I will do. Mr. Belimont is not the real complainant—the people are—and more as a warning to others than as a punishment to Mr. Devoy, I shall think whether some restriction shall not be put on the tongue and the press with reference to private character. I look upon it as the highest boon, and I think that unwarrantable attacks upon It should be punished ten times more severely than attacks on property. I will not now decide whether to suspend sentence, but will not now decide whether to suspend sentence, but will not now decide whether to suspend sentence, but will not now decide whether to suspend sentence, but will not occore.

FRUIT SHIPMENTS TO THE EAST.

HUDSON RIVER DEALERS SENDING FRUIT TO NEW-ENGLAND.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 18,-The New-York and New-England Railroad has opened a fruit trade between Newburg and Hartford and Boston that promises to grow to large proportions. The well-known fruit-growing section extending from Cornwall, six miles south of this city, to a distance of twenty miles or more north, has long shipped its products to New-York, where most any price the commission agents saw fit to give has been paid the producers. The trade with the East began last year. Over forty tons of grapes alone were sent to Hartford and Boston. Hundreds of barrels of apples were shipped, and innumerable currents and gooseberries. The fruit is landed at the new depot of the New-York and New-England in Boston, which is near the Boston markets, and every commission agent who received

It last year said it reached there in excellent condition This trade proved to be good and the producers were nefited by it. Grapes, for instance, which were the principal product shipped to Boston, brought in most all cases three cents per pound more than in the New York market at the same time. The increase in the New York market at the same time. The increase in the expense of shipping to Boston by express over the freight to New York was only one-quarter of a cent per hound. The prospects are that at least one hundred and fifty tons of granes, or four times as much as in 1882, will be expressed over the new route this year. There will be no end to the currants that will be shipped, while peaches will go chace by the car-load. If the weather is inversible the first shipment of cherries will take place technorrow. Plut.s. pears, apples and gooseberries will also be forwarded to the East in large quantities. The peach crop, which was a fedium last year, will be a very large one this year. All evidences go to show that there is a fine prospect for an excellent growth of grapes, while currants and cherries will yield a large crop. The prices for fruit will not range as high this year as last year on account of the prospects of an immense crop.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THIRTEEN YACHTS RACING IN THE BAY TWELFTH ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-JERSEY

CLUB-The New-Jersey Yacht Club held its twelfth annual regatta yesterday. There were thirteen yachts in the race, which was a pretty one. The start was off the club-house at the Elyzian Fields, Hobeken. From there the course lay down around Robbins Reef buoy and out through the Narrows as far as Buoy No. 13, abreast o the lower Haspital Island. Turning the buoy, the yachts finished at the Communipaw dock. The yachts were divided into four casees, and the smallest of these rounded Fort Lafayette instead of Buoy No. 13. A little S.ter 10 o'clock the General Sedgwick, having on board the judges, regatta committee and other friends and rela. tives of the club members, steamed up opposite the Elysian Fields, where the yachts lay, and at 10:25 gave the signal to start. Ten minutes were allowed to cross the line, and neest of the yachts were over before that time bad clapsed. There were five of them, nowever, that did not cross until later, and were consequently handicapped, their starting time being taken at 10:35, The Letitia was handicapped 6 minutes, the Growler 812 minutes, the Corinno 619 minutes, the Sophia Emma 6 minutes, and the Eddie 5 minutes. The fleet got off in rather a struggling manner, and steed over toward the New York shore. T. H. Rogers's fleet little sloop Lillie R. took the lead and kept it out to the Communicaw dock. Here the larger sloop Estelle came up with her, and the two had an exciting race as far as Bedloc's Island, where the Estelle passed ahead. Not far behind the two leading yachts was the Dare Devil, laying her

the two leading facilits was the Dare Devil, laying her starboard rall under water and allipping along rapidly. The rest of the fleet at this time were in the dim perspective. The wind was blowing a gentle breeze from the southeast, and the tide was on the abb.

The Estelle rounded the busy at Robbins Reef first, and stood over fer the Long Island shore. The Dare Devil had gained on the Lillie R, on the run down, and they rounded close together. Next came the Meteor, a boat of which much was expected, but which did only moderately well. Then came the Lettita, Eagle Wing, Charm and Growler, and the others followed at a respectful distance. The yachts now stood out through the Narrows and rounded Buoy No. 13. The Dare Devil had by this time picked up the Lillie R., and was leading her. The yachts rounded the busy as follows: Estelle, 12:32-29; Dare Devil, 12:330:51; Lillie R., 12:37:39; Meteor, 12:51,88; Lettila, 12:57:09; Charm, 12:57:32; Growler, 1:04:51; Corinne, 1:10:09; Sophia Emma, 1:09:07. The time of the onners was not taken of the basy. The yachts ran before the wind for an hour, the Dare Devil passing ahead of the was not taken of the buoy. The yachts ran before the wind for an hour, the Dare Dovil passing ahead of the fleet. It seemed to be her race, but she stood too far over to the Long Island shore and allowed the Lillie R. and Estelle to get ahead of her. The Lillie it, now took the lead and kept it to the final. The Estelle won in Class A, the Lillie R in Class B, the Growler in Class C, and the Kitty S. in Class D. The time was as follows:

Eagle Wing. LASS C. . 10:35:00:3:06:30:4:31:30|4:31:30 . 10:35:00:3:29:30:4:54:30:4:51:30 . 10:35:00:3:17:00:4:32:00:4:36:00 16:33:00 2:40 40 4:07:40 4:07:49 10:35:00 Not timed.

After the regulta a dinner was given at the club-house. RACING AT CONEY ISLAND.

Kitty S ..

There will be no less than seven races at Sheepshead Bay to-day, including the Coney Island Derby, with a field of eight, among them Barnes, Pizarro, Jacobus and Trombons. This should be a race worth a long journey to see. The full list of probable starter a for all the races to no follows: FIRST BACE, PURSE \$500, SELLING ALLOWANCES, 34 MILE.

Yrs. Pos. 3 102 Hennie Kate 4 03 4 97 Clara 8 5 9 2 aged 57 Perplet 4 88 3 97 Huron 2 85 aged SECOND RACE, PURSE \$600, SPECIAL WEIGHTS, 114 MILES. Pds. THIRD EACE, GENTLEMEN RIDERS, & MILE.

Arsenio Yrs. Pds.

5 157 Spartneus Turelight 5 167 Spartneus 7 190 Starpooner 7 190 Starpooner 1 190 Starpoo FOURTH RACE, CONEY ISLAND DERBY, FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS, 122 MILES. Dwyer Brothers' colt Barnes, by Bi let - Mercedes, P. Lorillard's simp colt Firstro, by Adventurer - Milliner. P. Lorillard's colt Containon, by Jointy on Groundon J. E. Kehr's colt Jacobus, by Ill Used - Nellie James ... Freakness Stable's coll Trombone, by Great Form-Livel. cons Stable's coll Trombone, by Great Fora-Duet, see set Renegale by King Ernest-Hevoit and seed the search by Honne Scottand - Madeira cong's coll Fond-da-Lue, by Glengarry - Hep.

FIFTH RACE, HANDICAP, 1% MILES. Irish Kingaged SIXTH RACE, EXTRA, FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS, & MILE, Pds. 110 King Arthur... 110 King Day.... 110 Totu. 110 Ecint... HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE, INSIDE COURSE. Yrs. Pds.

HOMING-PIGEON FLIGHTS.

Seventy-nine homing pigeous were sent away last night for loosing to Stoubenville, Ohio, at sunrise to-morrow or the first favorable day after. These birds are owned, thirty-nine by the Hudson Club of this city and vicinity; thirty-seven by the Newark Club and three by a loft in Brooklyn. All are entered in competi; tion for a special prize, but, aside from this, each club accepted distance is 344 miles air line to the New-York City Hall. has its own race with both special and entry prizes. The

City Hail.

Northampton, Mass., birds will arrive in Alexandria,
Ya., to-day to fly at sunrise to-morrow or the first favorable day after; distance, air line, to home, 335 miles.

BASEBALL NEWS.

The proposed game of baseball at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the New-York and Cleve-land nines had to be postponed on account of the rata and wet condition of the grounds. The Yale and Prince tou nines play a college championship game at the Polo

irounds on Saturday.
At Pulladelphia, 2; Buffalo, 11.
At Chemnatt—Chehnnatt, 6; Atsletic, 0.
At Columbus—Columbus, 4; Allegheny, 5. THE CHESTER PARK RACES.

CINCINNATI, June 18 .- This was the first day of the running meeting at Chester Park. The first race, for all ages, 1 mile, was won by Roy S. Cluke by two lengths, with Mammonist second and Little Butter-cup third; time, 1:514. In the second race, the Ohio Derby, for three-year-olds, 112 miles, Pilot won by ten

lengths; Orange Blossom was second and Standiford lengths; Orange Blossom was second and Standinord Keller third; time, 2:55. The third race was for all ages, three-quarter mile heats. It was won by Metrop-olia, with Red Fox second and Malasine third; time, 1:23, 1:24½. The fourth race, a dash of I mile over four hurdles, had only two starters, Fisherman and Pat Crogan. Fisherman threwhis jockey at the first hurdle, and Pat Crogan won by almost a walk-over; time, 1:561a.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY CREW BEATEN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ITHACA, N. Y., June 18,-In a boat race today on Cayuga Lake between a picked crew and the regalar University crew the former were victorious. The race was greatly hindered by the roughness of the water and the high wind prevailing.

A man's strength is said to lie in his hair, and a woman's in lying about her hair, claiming that it is all her own. [Clocimati Saturday Night.

THE FASHIONS.

GOODS AND PATTERNS FOR SUMMER WEAR. LIGHT AND COOL SUITS FOR ALL OCCASIONS-HATS, BONNETS, NECEWEAR AND TRIMMINGS-STYLES FOR CHILDREN.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy" is the legend for to-day. Soft diaphanous tollettes take the place of the magnificent fabrics of the winter. Of hese are the India and French mulls, lace, Chinese and Japanese silks, crapes, soft silk Surahs, and the lately revived French corn batistes that are embroidered and covered with open machine work. More fairy-like and lelicate are the white transparent mulls, adorned with veilow primroses, or powdered over with white frilled daisies as perfect as if painted by an artist's brush. Opposed to these are clusters of great Bengai roses of the India mulis in bold orimson relief on the cloud-like silky fabric; on others are the fleur de its, delictous bunches of wild roses, pansies, illacs, and dusky-petalled violets. These and other beautiful flowers are severally printed and shaded on a foundation so delicate as to be nearly nvisible, which is mounted on white silk as a lintug. fastened breadth to breadth like other linings, and trimmed with white lace flounces. A graceful abundance o satin ribben is used on these tollettes, of one or two colors to correspond with the flowers. One underwaist of white silk can be utilized for a number of dresses of this description. The lining of the back is high and is cut out in front to correspond with the dress material. As a dead white lining is unbecoming to the complexions of all excepting those or the purest blonde type, a lining of a creamy shade is suggested. These waists are mostly in basque-shape, pointed in front and extending low enough behind for the graceful accommodation of the bustle. Others are made full and are worn with a satin waist ribbon and sashes behind. Two narrow knifeplaitings finish the edge of the skirt.

The skirt of a charming India mult dress is triumed across the front with seven lace flounces; a panel on each side has similar trimming of the lace laid flat; the slight looping of the back drapery is held in place by wide white atin ribbon and long ends; there are also long looped bows on the sides of the skirt. The sleeves, simply made, are similarly trimmed with lace ruflings at the lower edge. The waist is full and belted with a white satin ribbon finished behind with long looped sushes and

HOT-WEATHER NECK-GRAR. The neck is " sweetly kerchiefed"—

" Her white and polished neck, "

With the lace that doth it deck.

The grarefully careless little kerchiefs that are now so pable were once called Steinkerques. stole the fashion from the princes who, dressing hastily for the battle of Steinkerque, tied their lace cravats neg-ligently about their necks. After the victory women adorned themselves with the coquettish kerchiefs and called them Steinkerques in honor of the victors. From the fifteenth century cravats of lace, lawn, and slik triumphantly overcame all obstacles and changes until the fall of Napoleon. Gessip insisted that the defeat of Waterloo arose from the fact that on that day, contrary to his custom. Napoleon were a white cravat with flowing ends. The Restoration adopted stocks. Since that time, although the revived the or cravat has loosely encircled the neck of man, he still stiffes in a stiffly starched coliar in the doz days. There exists no sensible reason why linen collars should not be abandoned for the cool lawn cravat, or why men should make martyrs of themselves through a dread of being called effemmate. The brave Steinkerque victors carelessly twisted the folds of muslin about their throats and thrust the ends through button-holes. Nor is there any reason why men should adhere in hot weather to the stiff clumsy starched linen cuff, when fine plaited lawn ruffs would give potent proof of the natural amiability of their dispositions unruffled by starch. That good old body, Pepys, said in his diary that it did " his heart good to look at the men of the Court in their coats laced with rich lace, and their fine lace cravats." It is not being effeminate to be comfortable and insure health by allowing the air to reach the pulse and throat when the mercury clients up to the

nineties. BATISTE AND LACE COSTUMES

But to return: A delicate French batiste takes the form of a polonaise, with Watteau back draped at the sides and caught with long-looped bows and ends of pale wild-rose satisfiction; the trimming on the edges of the basque front and back, in fact wherever trimming is permitted, is of the same malerial embroidered in open work with floss silk corresponding in color with the ribbon. The front of the skirt is laid in nine upturned across, finished with finsertions of en and a finance; a long loose puffing is placed beneath, completed with a narrow ruffle and wider flounce; deeper puff finishes the skirt at the bottom with the addition of the unrow ruffle. There are rose-colored rib-bon bows and long ends on the sides, at the back, and on the scanty ruffle of embroidery that forms the suff to the simple siceve.

Another of these charming dresses of écru batiste has a fitted basquo elaborately trimmed with open machinework, embrotdered flouncing, and brightened with knots and bows with long floating ends of cardinal satin ribbon. A drapery fastened on the back is trimmed with the flouncing, and a large bow with long ends is placed on the right side. Crossing the front are seven flounces of the embroidery. Two platted batiste rullies extend around the bottom of the skirt. There is a delicious cool Yrs. Pds. | freshness in these delicate white toilettes, not the cold renellant white out the pale com and creamy tal Lace is used in the greatest profusion upon batistes, nun's veiling, mults and muslins, as well as India foulards, Corah washing silks, pongees, Nagpore silk and Madrus batiste. Lace enjoys the privilege of taking on all the tones of white to a brown tint; tea produces certain shades of mellow brown, coffee a warm old color, saffron yields both melted or old gold or a light lime color according to its strength. The Spanish saftron is the

The surplice waist is seen again elaborately shirred. The kerchief of to-day is carelessly worn over the high corrange. The kerchief is made of fine tamboured bobinet, sacred to the memory of half a century ago, or longer; transparent India muil, finest linen cambrie, em broblered lawn or batiste trimmed around with lace Some of the dainty muli kerchiefs are like the dresses, bordered with the natural vine of flowers, pink and blue morning-glories, wild rose vines, or pansies and roses carelessly strewn over the surface. There is a rumor o the possible revival of the Talleyrand cravat of white batiste folded or platted into a band which is completed by ends simply hemstitched. Its size and general unbecomingness will prevent its being adopted by ladies, and this cravat is therefore admirably adapted for gentlemen, for not forever will they wear stifling collars and cravats several inches thick because a Prince Regent and a Brummel so encased their necks.

EVENING AND PROMENADE DRESSES,

The Dresden china toilettes for evening wear are like one of Isabcau's paintings on Sevres china in radiant blue, with the delicate hue of wild roses combined, or in other designs like the pretty china marquises or shepherdesses in pale lettuce green and rose and blue, with here and there a glimpse of the palest rose-lilar. White lace flounces drift over the surface of the delicately tinted satin of faint gold or blue like the sun peeping through clouds of mist, and over this is gracefully draped a polonaise or panter drapery of some brocaded fabric o satin and velvet with the velvet flowers in relief; over all there float long looped bows of pink and blue satin ribbon and puffings, and vests of exquisitely fine lace are added Cotton sateen, a favorite summer material for home

and walking dresses, bears the closest resemblance to rick satin of antique patterns. A French blue imported dress of this fabric is dotted over with dark wine-colored polka spots; the basque has a point before and extende back into a large puff elaborately trimmed with white lace bows and long-looped ends of wine-colored velvet; white lace ruffles cross the front of the skirt, with knots and ends of velvet dotted about; above these a plaiting extends wide, from one side narrowing to the other, then again wide, from one side narrowing to the other, then again wide, from one side narrowing to the other, then exist of the side in the side of the skirt; the neck and cuffs correspond with the lace and velvet trimming. An India pongee has a basque front; the side pieces extend into a drapery that fails low at the back from a succession of plaitings confined in the centre by a large double bow and long sash ends of wide blue satin ribbon. The front of the skirt is crossed beneath the basque by a scant drapery which is looped on one side with a flat bow of ribbon. A wide shirred piece placed beneath forms the heading of a loose puffing forms the heading of an embroidered flounce; beneath this, surrounding the skirt, are two knife-plaited flounces. The ombroidery outlines a vest on the basque, forms the trimming on the sleeves, and wherever trimming on be splaced, ornamented with knots, bows and long loops of bine sath ribbon. This lovely color that matches the blue of the embroidery is the corn-flower blue. white lace bows and long-looped ends of wine-colored - YACHTING SUITS.

Some imported yachting dresses are made of dark blu-

twilled wool stuff having a set shadowy figure of an anchor covering the surface in cuir color. One of the favorite models has a very loose blouse waist opened at the neck in V-shape, faced back with dark blue slik over a dark wine-colored satiu vest, completed by a kerchief of satin Surah of wine-color tied in a careless sailor's knot; the full sleeves are shirred with several rows a the waist with clastic, a lace ruffle being just disclosed within; the blouse skirt falls in a loose large puff halfway at the back, over an underskirt of plain dark blue stuff laid in narrow plaits and bordered with the figured fabric; here and there are loops and flat bows of winecolored Surah satin. This dress is duplicated in plain bine heavy flannel with trimming of red braid; eight became rows of braid trim the kilt skirts. There are other suits quarrel.

composed of dark bine, blue green and a green so dark that it is nearly black, camel's hair. On some of the grounds are printed pale designs of chain and anchor, oars, flags, shells and anchors.

Americans prefer frequently the yachting suits that are made with basques instead of the buggy blouse and a simple kilted skirt mounted on a lining. There may always be a vest and rolling sailor collar. Sometimes these gay naval-looking costumes are brig t with gilt braid and shining buttons; but this style is not advised excepting for a short crulse, as the sail air tarnishes the trimning.

The hat is a matter of personal tasts, but counter

trimming.

The hat is a matter of personal taste, but round hat are exceedingly popular and have trimmings of two hatbands of buf kid fastened by slides or buckles; one band is placed near the crown and a cockscomb bow of Ottoman ribbon is fastened against the crown on the left. Those bows—the latest furore—are made of four or six loops of ribbon iour or five inches long, double, and ten or twelve ends cut after the fashion of a cock's comb. It is so arranged that when fastened to the hat or bonne the longs and ends stand up in lagged brisiling points. If preferred a tuft of feather tips, pompons or aigrettes may be fastened on the left ide quite close to the crown, HATS AND BONNETS.

The colored strnw hats of last year are again intro-duced for country wear in the picturesque Devonshire shape, square-topped large turbans, or the Newmarket style that has a low crown and shady visor to the cap. Other simple and economical honnets are the basket straw garden hats made of braided straw of two colors. The simplest trimming is needed in the way of dainty and delicate colored muil, a half garland of ivy, scarlet popples, wild roses or elematis. With the fanciful bonnets for the sea-side, garden par-

ties, watering places and fetes, fashion returns to the days of the Picts and Danes for some of its qualitest ideas; and later to the eighteenth century for the pokes, helmets, with liripipes, coifs and nodding plumes. The charming Marie Stuart has never lost its prestige and still serves as a graceful model for the milliner to exercise her skill upon. One of this shape is made of 6eru gauzy shirred crape; one side is covered with large roses with creamy patines like moonlight. The especia fancy of the hour, because it is new, is the skeleton bonnet. There is no shadow of a foundation with the exception of the gilded wires, and these make an dir-crown for the small quantity of trimming permitted, Delicately tinted, or the more pronounced red crapes, flowers or rows of beads, are mounted on the wires. The hair is distinctly visible. For out-of-door fetes this style of bonnet is simply the wire bed from which flowers spring in the utmost luxuriance. A small wire poke is a bed of double scarlet sliken popples and soft green woolly buds. Others are like the golden blossoms that rained on Danae. The tige d'æillei, stem-of-pink-green, needs the fairest of youthful faces, and like another new color, emeraude, a vivid green, is strictly to be avoided excepting by a perfect complexion. There are eight strawberry shades, none of which are really unbecoming when softened by lace; but the purple red of the raspberry must be avoided by brunettes, for whom come all shades of yellow, clear as gold, lemon-color, which calls forth the brightest tints of the face, pineappls-color, in

shades of yellow, clear as gold, lemon-color, which cansiforth the brightest tints of the face, plneapple-color, in fact all yellows from the aristocratic rose to the humbia dandeliou and buttercup, are worn indefinitely. With these are someties intermixed the mottled golden leaves of the Japan honeysuckle.

Heavy silk China crape is used for elegant bonnets, radiant with pale pink almond or apricot clossoms without follage, or clusters of full-blown roses, a cluster of starry primroses, or a scarlet penegranate blossom. These are laid without much grace in rows of one or two around the edge of the bonnet; delicate light folds of lace fall forward half-revealing, half-concealing the radiant beauty of the bordering.

Still more graceful are the tulle and lace capotes and pokes appropriate for country weddings, breakfasts and other fetes. Some of these are massed with Valenciennes lace with a few Mermet rosebuds needing in the brim; roses bloom on the left side. Upon others delicate blossoms are nearly shrounded in creamy lace and embroidery. A great deal of Irish point is seen on these midsummer bonnets, and graceful rosetics of lace are surrounded by strawberry blossoms, and others by rosebuds. Black thread, tulle and Spanish lace boncets are created after these models, made bright in the way of gilt worked black lace, gilt thistles, and gilt and jet, acorus, pins with gold faceted heads, and semetimes a gold cord placed just beneath the edge of the brim. Quantities of feather-tips and pompons are used upon large poke bonnets. The eighteenth century cabriolet is revived for the country. These bend low over the face and along the back, and are gracefully trimmed with plattings of lace and large roses.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Little children are no longer miniatures of their mamnas, although their fashions are quite as elegant in an artistic way. Boys of ten years assume dignity in knee breeches fastened or decorated on one side with a silver buckle. The coat is quite deep, straight, cut away, disclosing a fine full shirt front and a dainty little tie. shoes have a strap and buckle, and the cap is of the three-cornered Continental shape. Smaller boys from two to four years wear cool loose blouses of Holland blue or brown embroidered with white or red. The exquior brown embroidered with white or red. The exquisitely asthetic Greenaway costumes stilliend their sweet quaintness to the fresh little ffaces. The Milkmaid and the Mother Hubbard lose none of their simplicity for country wear with the accompaniment of large poke bonnets or closs dainty lace caps with wide-platted lace ruffles. These are for ceremony. For daily wear there are all manner of cool wide-brimmed hats.

Mesars. E. J. Denning & Co.; Altken, Sons & Co.; the Parisian Flower Company; H. O'Neili & Co.; and Mmc. Demorest, will please accept thanks for attention.

A SERIES OF SURPRISES.

NOVEL FEATURES OF THE CASINO-A DOUBLA THEATRE, DOUBLE STAGE AND TWO-TIER SUM-MER GARDEN.

The Casino was a pleasing surprise in architecture. There was nothing like it in New-York, and Rudolph Aronson, its projector, sincerely hopes there will be nothing like it erected again in many years to come, or until he is ready to improve on his own design further up town. It was a musician's dream this Moorish mosaic, modified and made intelligible as well as beautiful by the practical in the dreamer's na ture. The architects to whom he conveyed his ideas seem at first to have thought that he had had a night mare. They had built and decorated those two beautiful theatres, the Madison Square and Theatre Comique, but the scheme which Mr. Aronson presented was in several features so novel that they at first thought it impractica blo. He insisted in his nervous but emphatic way that the idea could be architecturally carried out with all the novel as well as the beautiful features which he had suggested retained. Some of the problems troubled the architects not a little, but they finally overcame them; and when the place was thrown open in an unfinished state, the public were both charmed and surprised at the result of the labor done.

There is even a greater surprise in store for the public at the opening of the completed theatre on or about June 20, when the waole place will be thrown open for a summer season. Very few of those who have looked at the building from the interior or exterior have suspected that it contains two theatres under one roof. Such is the fact, however. There are two stages and two auditoriums, the one with two and the other with three tiers. More surprising still, the top tier of the present theatre is the lower tier of the top theatre, and is below the level of the upper or second stage. This gallery is the one next below the roof, around which are now drawn blue curtains which conceal it, in its unfinished condition, from the sight of those who nightly crowd the part of the building in present use. From it when opened a view can be had of the acting stage now used, and immediately opposits it and above the pres ent stage is another for musicians only, from which Aronson's orchestra will perform nightly after the opera is over. This top gallery is fitted up as a restaurant and

Aronson's orchestra will perform nightly after the opera is over. This top gallery is fitted up as a restaurant and summer garden, where parties may promenade, sup, sip wine, flirt, laugh or grow sentimental without let or hindrance and without interfering with the pleasures of those below. Small and unohitrasive cafes on this floor will tempt the lonely ones of the rougher sex. The sides are open and one practically sits there in the open air. The greatest surprise will be met with when the spectator goes a flight of steps higher and finds himself on the roof. This is a veritable garden with its flowery walks and beds, etc., piaying fountains, its rustic cottages, its myriads of colored lights and its cafes—yet all ovarlooking the stage in which the orchestra is to play. The ordinary relations of orchestra seats and gallery henches are reserved in this part of the building; the gallery is below and the orchestra chairs are above the level of the stage. This roof is a marvellous network of from, a gridfron of a roof on might say, and to make it of the requisite strength and yet in keeping with the light style of Moorish architecture employed in the rest of the building greatly taxed the ingenuity of the architects. They have finally succeeded, however, and have secured safety without sacrificing beauty. The garden on the roof will be casily accessible by five flights of stairs and two immense elevators carrying thirty persons at each trip. A rustic cottage on this roof is at least fifty by wenty feet in dimensions, and is in plain view and hearing of the play and after its conclusion. There is an apartment in the tower just under the big lyre which is considerably above the level of the roof, and which will seat twenty or more persons. From this tower the finest twenty or more persons. From this tower the finest twenty or more persons. From this tower the finest twenty or more persons. From this tower the finest twenty or more persons.

PROTECTING HIS MOTHER AND SISTER, |

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 18.-William Carney, ago forty, was found unconscious last night with his head and neck resting upon a cistera door in the rear of William st. Half an bour afterward he died. It was learned that Carney had been struck by Patrick Morrisey in a quarrel and knocked to the ground, his head striking in the fall. His assailant was arcested. Morrisey said that Carney insulted his sister and mother and threatened to strike him when he interfered to pro-teet them. The prisoner was arraigned this morning on a charge of murder and pleaded not guilty. During the past three or four years Carney has been unproperly intimate with Mrs. Morrisey, which greatly embittered Morrisey toward his mother's friend. Yesterday Carney became erazed with drink, which brought about the quarrel.